JOURNAL
OF THE

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION

MADRAS.

Editor:
SHRI R. GANESAN

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THE

Journal of the Chemists and Druggists' Association

MADRAS-3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION

Editor

SHRI R. GANESAN

Vol. I SEPTEMBER 1962 No. 12

Drug Standard Control

We have already in our previous number (August '62) dealt with the subject of 'Spurious drug racketing' which in recent weeks has created more or less a sensation throughout the country. The newspapers have been freely carrying on a tirade against the pharmaceutical industry and the trade as a whole.

The people and even the Parliament were scared by newspaper reports. Both the Congress and Opposition members in Parliament joined hands in making a strong indictment of the Government policy for its failure to arrest and control the evil of spurious drug production. Dr. Sushila Nayyar, the Union Health Minister replying to the debate on the subject in the Lok Sabha assured the members that immediate steps were being taken to inspect all small drugs manufacturing concerns in the country numbering a little less than 3000 and to close down such units whose products were found to be substandard.

At this time, the air was full of criticism of everyone connected with Drug Trade and Industry from the Drug Control Administration down to the retail Chemist. People in high position did not hesitate to openly accuse Government of having issued manufacturing licences to those who did not possess the necessary technical skill and knowledge, but only had the necessary finance. But, most of those criticisms were based mainly on newspaper reports and guesses and very little on real facts. This will be evident from a perusal of the report published elsewhere in this issue about the reception given by the

Views expressed in the Journal are not necessarily the views of the Association.

—EDITOR

Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association to Dr. K. P. Sarathy and Shri C. V. Narasimhan the former and the present Asst. State Drug Controllers respectively. Dr. Sarathy categorically stated at the said function that "the evil has been checked and everything possible *has been done to prevent manufacture of sub-standard or spurious drugs so far Madras is concerned,*" and that "the criticisms in the Press made him dejected."

Indeed, no useful purpose will be served by accusations and recriminations. The essential need of the hour is for the Government to carefully plan the methods to check the spread of manufacture of spurious drugs and to ensure the manufacture and distribution of only standard products. It is desirable that such planning is done with full collaboration of the Drug Trade and Industry and the plan implemented also with the full co-operation of the latter. In this connection, it is a happy augury that a symposium was recently conducted under the auspices of the Council of Pharmaceutical Association in Bombay. This was inaugurated by the Union Health Minister and attended by the Drugs Controller (India) the Assistant Drugs Controllers of Madras and other States and also other Officials of the Health Department and Drug Control Administration.

Some of the suggestions already communicated to the Drug Controller and others attending this symposium at Bombay by the Association deserve careful study and consideration of Government and all others interested not only in the Drug Trade of the Country but also the general health of the people at large.

Deterrent punishment to spurious Drug Manufacturers

The very first suggestion was that it is the first and foremost duty of Government "to unearth all underground racketeers of drugs and bring them to book." We welcome the statement of Dr. Sushila Nayyar at the time of inaugurating the symposium that "making of spurious drugs was an anti-social act. Those indulging in such activities are worse than murderers and Government would put them down ruthlessly," and hope that prompt action will be taken in this direction.

Testing Laboratories

It is a well known fact that laboratory arrangements for testing medicines by Government are very meagre and in the South there is only one Government Laboratory. It is high time that Government take immediate steps to establish up-to-date modern laboratories in all parts of the country especially in and around areas where Drugs are largely manufactured and also arrange for testing all manufactured medicines before they are released for distribution. Of course, this may take time and therefore Government should assist the manufacturing units during the transition period to have necessary laboratory equipment for carrying out the required tests.

Warranty

It is also a very essential thing that all products coming out of a licensed manufacturing concern must bear a facsimile of the 'Warranty' of the manufacturer so that a good deal of trouble and difficulty not only to the dealer but also to the consumer might be avoided.

Price Control

Regarding Price Control, no doubt a system of fair price Control and uniform selling prices of medicines may go a long way to help the problem of Drug Standard Control. But, the system of price control should be so designed as to ensure fair margins to the trade while keeping the prices of medicines within reach of the common man.

In this connection, it is well to remember that price factor alone cannot prevent the unscrupulous from making spurious drugs and selling them as 'genuine' products quoting actual ruling prices.

Labels and Licence numbers

In the same manner, the anti-social elements bent upon only making money can go to any extent and have fictitious labels, names and licence numbers and what not to make the spurious drugs appear 'genuine'. It may not therefore be possible at all times, for the dealers more so retailers to detect the spurious nature of the drugs until it is perhaps too late. Nevertheless, it is they who become the scapegoat and also answerable in the eyes of law. It is therefore upto Government to see that the very tendency to make spurious drugs is curbed and eradicated completely by enforcement of drastic measures and severe punishment of the offenders.

Registered Medical Practitioners

Similarly when supplies are made to Medical Practitioners the dealer is faced with the difficulty of identifying the names and register numbers of Medical Practitioners There may be new comers in the field, many foreign degree holders and practitioners belonging to other States. It may not therefore be possible always for the dealer to detect non-genuine cases. All the same, the dealer is not absolved of the penalty even though it might be a genuine case of 'an error of judgement'. It is therefore imperative that whatever measures Government might take to tackle the problem of Drug Standard Control it should always be borne in mind that the dealer who maintains proper records of his purchases and sales as provided in the Drug Rules is not in any manner unnecessarily injured either financially or otherwise.

Finally, it should also be remembered that although we are on the one side hurrying fast to catch up the highly advanced countries of the 'West' in the manufacture and distribution of latest modern drugs, it has not been possible for us on the other side to fully educate and raise the standards of efficiency of the Pharmacists and others connected with medical therapy to the levels obtained in those countries. No doubt, there has been a substantial development in many sectors. But still, we have to travel a long way before we can claim full efficiency. We are still depending to a great extent on outside technical and scientific advice, assistance and collaboration not only in the field of steel, automobile and aeronautic industries but also in Pharmaceutical line too. So, we desire to stress an important aspect which is more often forgotten or ignored. With the advent of democracy "special representations given to the Trade and Industry in the legislatures and other official Bodies have become things of the past." The informal consultations with representatives of Trade here and there are not really productive of very great results. It is therefore urged that at least in such an important matter as the "Drug Standard Control", Government should take into confidence the Trade and devise suitable measures so that the utmost possible co-operation of the Trade is always available in implementing any scheme of reform.

—★—

My Visit to Japan

BY

Sri G. K. SANKER

(President, C. & D. Association, Madras)

Tokyo is a thriving, bustling metropolis where East and West meet. Before I commence giving a sketch of my trip, I would like to dwell a little on the working hours of Japanese business houses and transportation. The work hour ordinarily begins at 8 or 9 o' clock in the morning, ending at 4 or 5 in the evening. In rural areas office worker often reports to work on a bicycle but in the cities they come by inter—urban buses or on trains, as most of the people live in the suburbs. Every 2 minutes six trains simultaneously run on six parallel tracks as if it is a race, reaching different platforms at one and the same time. Although a great deal has been done to alleviate transportation problems in cities like Tokyo, the rush hours. still provide a bone-crushing experience. No one who has not the strength to go through this painful episode of daily living is qualified to become an office worker.

The greatest concentration of workers is to be found in the Marunouchi area in front of Tokyo Central Station. It is here that huge office buildings rise on all sides. In the morning, it is a stirring sight to watch the workers pour from the exits of the station.

Japanese are fond of drinking tea. When a worker reports to the office, his first act is to sip a cup of tea. At noon, he has tea with his lunch. Another cup is taken at 3 p.m. by custom. In addition, whenever he receives callers tea is again served. But mind you,it is not our tea. Just Green tea, with no milk or sugar. In fact, the pouring and serving tea is an important task of girl office workers and errand boys.

A tremendous change has come over relating to equal rights for men and women. As a result, the girl office workers have protested against this tea-serving duty as being unfair. There have been even cases where some brave girls have flatly refused to serve any. Here Geisha girls are entertainers at parties. I am afraid some of you have a wrong idea about them. Real Geisha are just entertainers. In Japan, there is a bad custom. Japanese gentlemen have parties at Geisha houses, not at their private houses like we have. And Japanese gentlemen never take their wives to parties. Naturally they need some entertainers. This is the origin of Geisha girls.

After office hours, the salaried office worker becomes a free man. Until then, he works hard at his job, but once he leaves the office behind, he sets out to forget all office cares. Of course, there are many who go straight home after work, but there are also many who find pleasure in stopping in at the nearest beer-hall or drinking stand for liquid refreshment.

Love and marriage among employees of the same firm were banned before World War II. Anyone violating this tradition found himself out of job. Today, however, there is a continuous stream of girl workers between ages of 19 and 25, engaged in firms and they gain ample experience about men they come in contact with. This way of thinking is closely related to the collapse of the traditional family system of Japan which has taken place in line with democratization of Japanese Community life. Today the idea of a wife continuing to work after marriage is steadily expanding. This is probably because a young man under 30 finds it almost impossible to support a home on his salary alone. Then, it must also be conceded that women now feel that making their way through society means a fuller life for them.

(To be continued)

Party to Dr. K. P. Sarathy and Shri C. V. Narasimhan

The President, Committee and members of the Chemists and Druggists' Association, Madras, were at Home to Dr. K. P. Sarathy M.B.B.S., M SC., (former Asst. State Drugs Controller) and Dean, Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital and Shri C. V. Narasimhan, B.SC. (Chem) B.SC. (Pharm) Asst. State Drugs Controller, Madras, at Woodlands Hotel, Agri Horticultural Gardens, Madras-6 at 5-15 P.M. on Saturday the 25th August 1962.

There was a large gathering of members, manufacturers' representatives, and officials of the Drug Control Department and others.

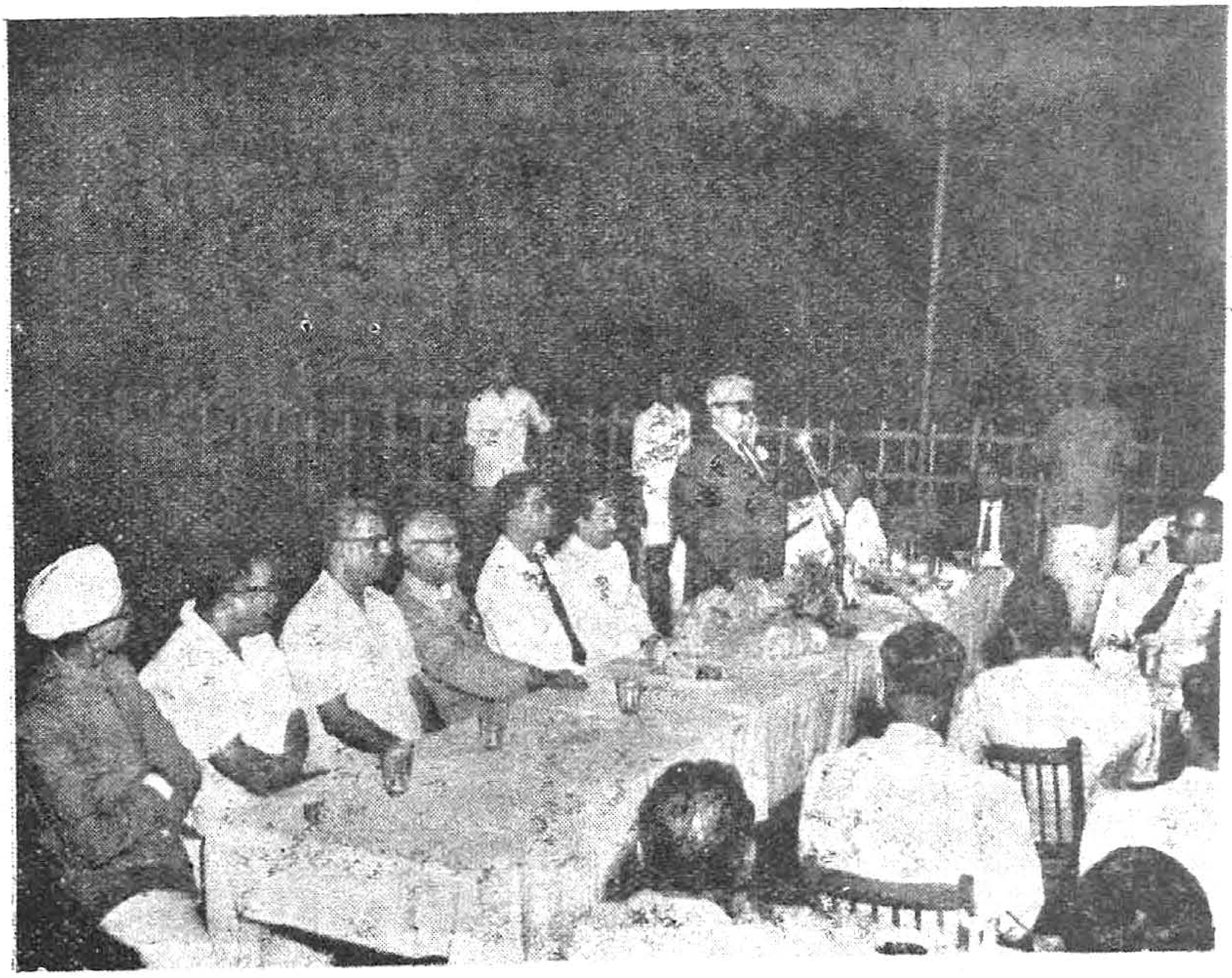
Shri G. K. Sanker, President of the Association in welcoming the honoured guests said:

Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Madras Chemists and Druggists Association and on my own behalf I extend a hearty welcome to Dr. Sarathy the outgoing Asst. State Drug Controller and Sri Narasimhan the incoming officer. Both of them have been with us for a long time and it will be unwise on my part to make an effort to introduce them.

Statement in Parliament

I should not miss this opportunity of conveying through them to higher authorities that it is unfortunate that a statement should be given prominence wherein it was stated that licences are issued to the wealthy and without proper investigation. This

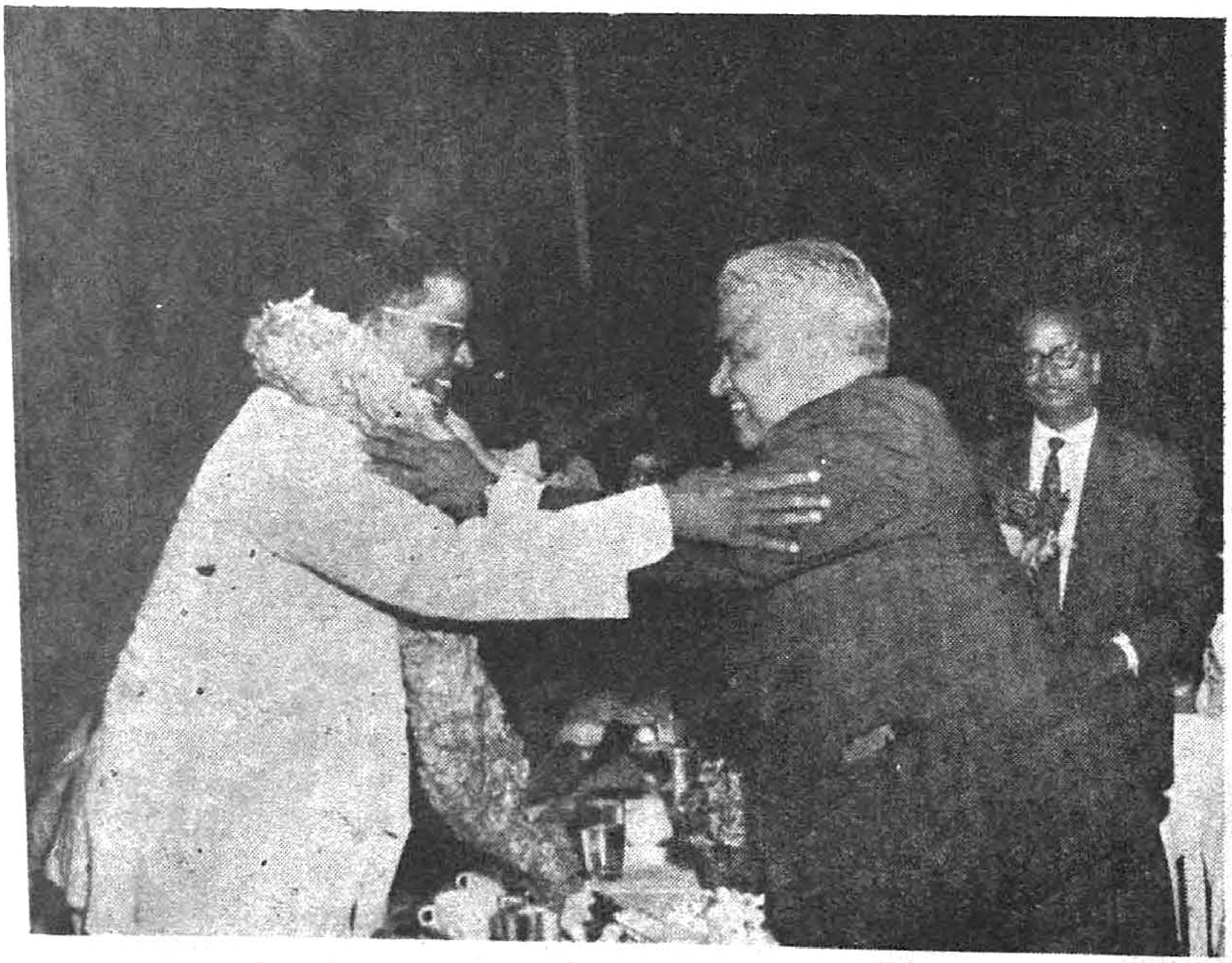


Shri G. K. Sanker, President, delivering his welcome speech.

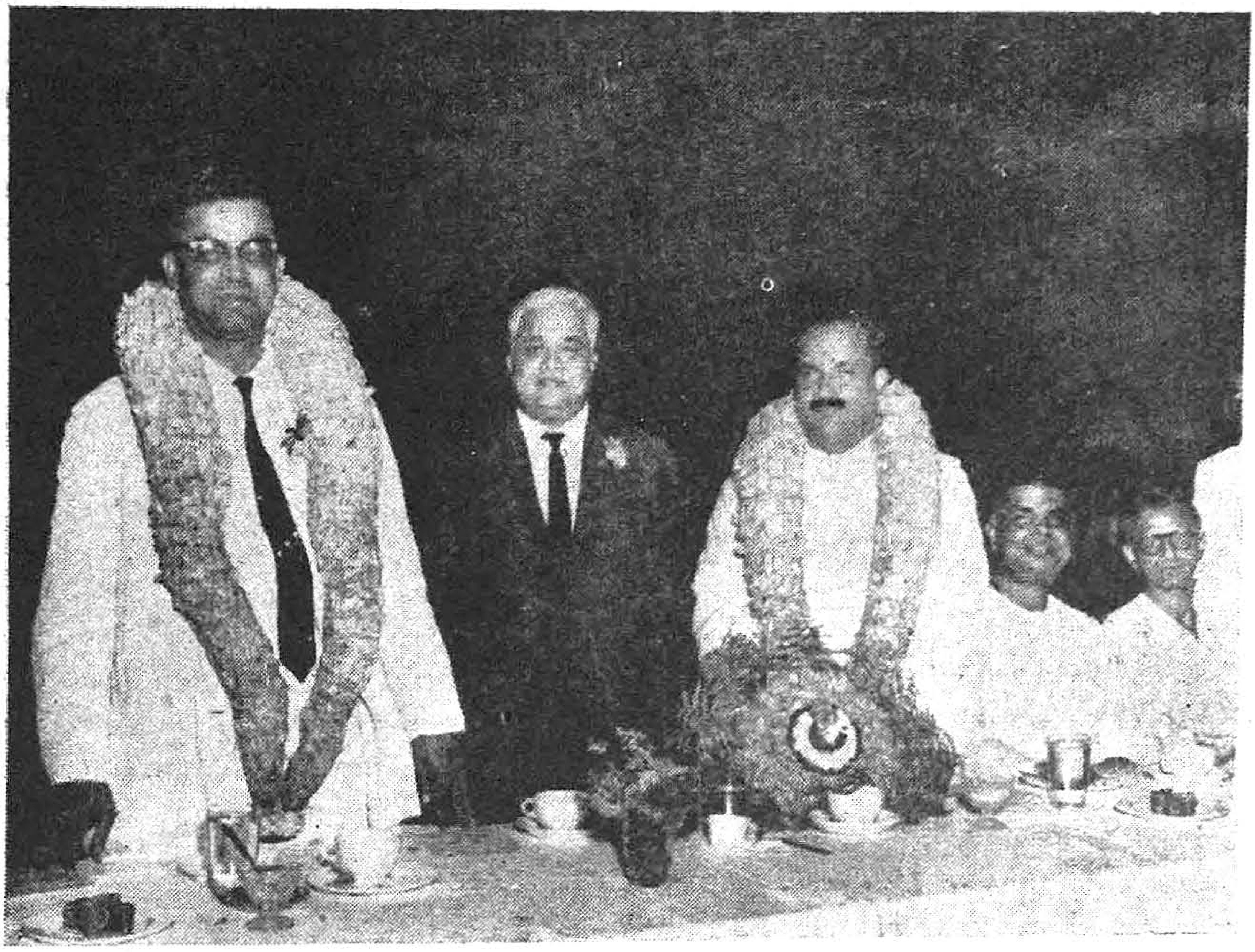
statement is not correct at least so far as it relates to this State. We have rarely come across such strict officers as we have in this State where, of course, they temper justice with mercy but it cannot be construed by any stretch of imagination that the wealthy and the favourites get licences.

Quality Products

It is true that Newspapers, Parliament and Ministers are after these venom products. I have been more or less connected with this trade for nearly two decades both from the manufacturing side and also retail sale. When I was in Calcutta, Major General Bhatia who was the head of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee wanted firms to co-ordinate and co-operate in production of quality products instead of manufacturing products with a keen desire to make competition substandard. As a matter of fact I was then with Lister Antiseptics who were manufacturing Anti Tetanus and Diphtheria and many horses were sacrificed because the extraction of sera was defective. This suggestion along with other valuable suggestions were never implemented with the result today International firms with manufacturing facilities in India are not only manufacturing highly scientific products but are also indulging in manufacturing consumer goods like cough syrup, gripe water and the like. I feel a certain demarkation should be made whereby bigger manufacturers should concentrate on products which smaller people cannot compete and that they should not compete with people who are manufacturing ordinary proprietary remedies which need not call for skill but only standard products.



President garlanding Dr. K. P. Sarathy.



(L. to R.) Dr. K. P. Sarathy, Shri G. K. Sanker, President, Shri C. V. Narasimhan, Shri V. Kalidas, Shri R. Ganesan.

Price Factor

I have also one more reference to make and that is so long as Government insists on encouraging tenders for lowest quotation the very purpose of standardising the products will go to pieces. It cannot be denied that an ordinary citizen of India today is not honest to himself and so long as this perforce basis is not understood the spurious drugs and sub-standard products will be rampant in the country. In a letter to the press our Secretary has also suggested recently that there should be uniform and fair consumer price. As a matter of fact this Association today is very keen to bring about a uniform action by city dealers to enforce uniform selling price.

Conclusion

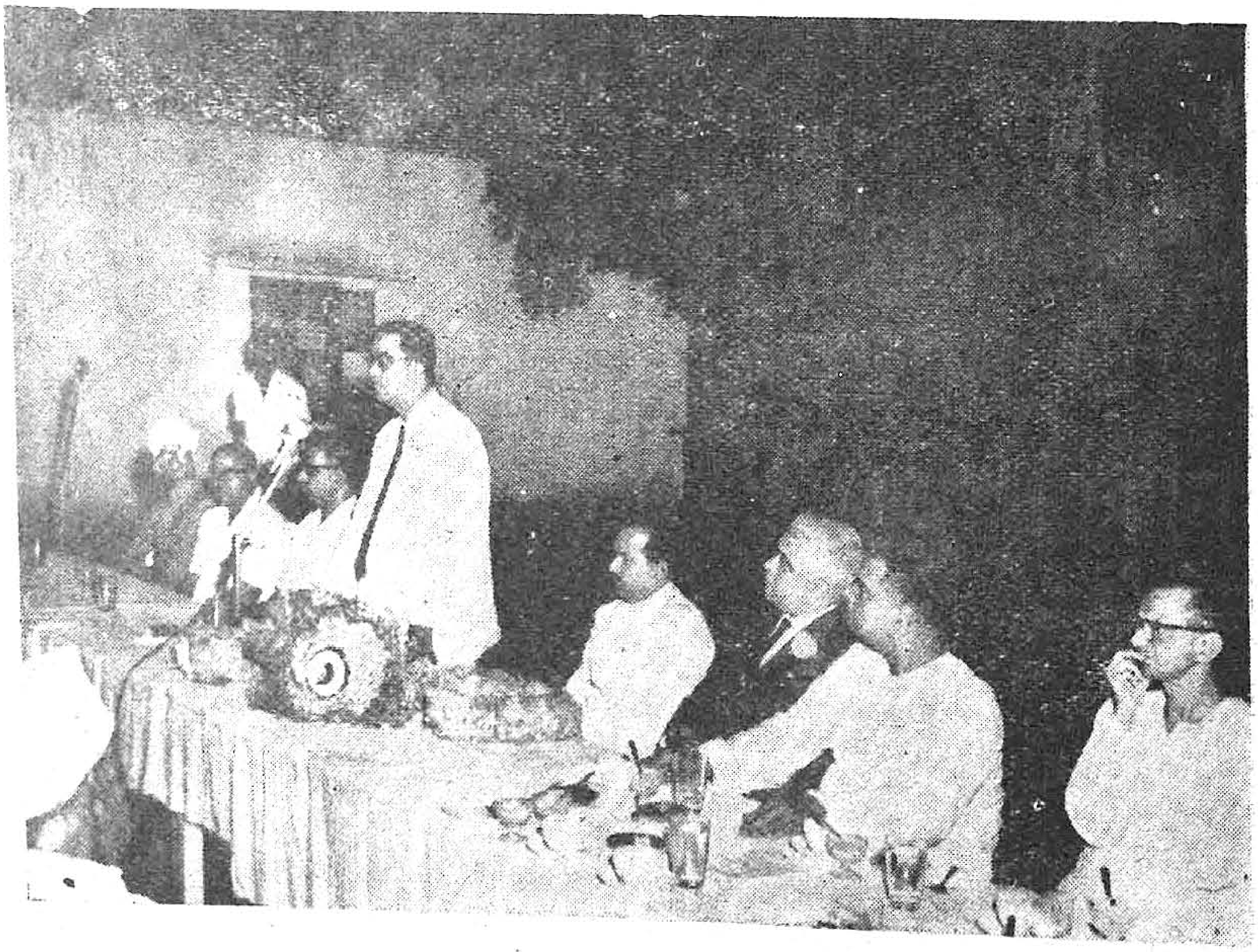
Turning to you Dr. Sarathy we have nothing to tender except our deepest appreciation for all the help you have rendered to the trade and industry today. You and your Associates have been very strict relating to observation of rules and this State is free from such an aspersion as has been cast elsewhere. The foot prints which you have left, I am sure, will be closely followed and implemented wherever necessary by your successor Sri Narasimhan who has been a long and close associate of yours. I have also had the privilege of observing Sri Narasimhan, and in him we have a silent and efficient security officer. I wish him all success in his efforts to assist the trade in catering satisfactorily to the new needs of ailing humanity. I once again gladly welcome you both to this evening's function.

I am also happy to extend a hearty welcome to all members and all other gentlemen who have kindly responded to our invitation.

Shri R. Ganesan.—Shri R. Ganesan, the previous President of the Association and Editor of the Association Journal speaking next referred to the rare qualities of Dr. K. P. Sarathy and the clever and tactful manner in which he was carrying on the Drug Control Administration from 1957 till very recently. He said that while strictly implementing the Drugs Act and Rules, Dr. Sarathy had always given humane treatment to the Industry and Trade and helped to solve the many problems confronting the trade by advice, direction and control rather than by taking stringent measures, and hoped that Shri C. V. Narasimhan would also follow this good example.

As regards the recent scare about spurious preparations of distilled water and common saline injections, Mr. Ganesan explained the difference between a "spurious" preparation and a "sub-standard" preparation and said that these two should not be confused. While sub-standard preparations are those in which the ingredients used might not be up to the standards fixed, 'spurious' preparations are mere imitations and a 'hoax'. So, he stressed that no quarter should be given to those who produce 'spurious' drugs.

He also pointed out that it would be better if major pharmaceutical industries confine their activities only with the production of general and special drugs and do not come to compete with medium and small pharmaceutical concerns by producing common household remedies as cough syrups, gripe water etc. He suggested therefore the classification of products to be manufactured by the major, medium and small pharmaceutical manufacturers by an agreed formula or understanding or by Government defining the scopes of each section.



Dr. K. P. Sarathy addressing the gathering.

Shri C. V. Narasimhan, Asst. State Drug Controller speaking.

Referring to news-paper reports about the discovery and seizure of spurious preparations, Mr. Ganesan said it was regrettable that certain sections of the press should have thought it expedient to condemn outright the entire trade and industry and criticise in general terms as though all people engaged in it are culprits. These alarming reports have caused great damage to the reputation of the Trade and the trade had to face serious difficulties in satisfying the panic-stricken people and restoring normalcy. It is hoped that the Press will exercise more caution in dealing with such important matters relating to Drugs and Medicines.

He heartily congratulated Shri C. V. Narasimhan on his appointment as Asst. State Drugs Controller and wished him god-speed in his new career.

Dr. K. P. Sarathy.—Expressing his heartfelt thanks for the cordial welcome accorded to him and to Mr. Narasimhan and the very nice way in which he was referred to both by M/s. G. K. Sanker and R. Ganesan, (the President of the Chemists and Druggists' Association and the Editor of the Association Journal respectively), Dr. Sarathy declared that the Pharmaceutical trade was attaining terrific speed and in another five years India might not only be self-sufficient in Drugs and Medicines but might also be in a position to export substantial quantities of Drugs to other countries.

Referring to the recent scare about spurious preparations, he said that the criticisms in the press made him dejected. The evil has been checked and everything possible has been done to prevent manufacture of sub-standard or spurious drugs so far as Madras is concerned. However, he exhorted all concerned, *viz.*, manufacturers, trade and the press to co-operate with Government in

eradicating the evil and ensuring the production of quality drugs. He expressed his confidence that this co-operation would not be lacking.

He also appealed to the Chemists to maintain the high traditions of Pharmacists by taking a solemn pledge to manufacture only correct goods in the correct way so that public confidence in Indian-made drugs and medicines is not jeopardised in any manner both in India and in other countries as well.

Referring to his sucessor in office, Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Dr. Sarathy said that he (Mr. Narasimhan) was also a Pharmacist (Graduate in Pharmacy) and he was particularly glad about that. He added that Mr. Narasimhan had a fund of experience and was essentially. a good man. At the same time, he was also a good police man.

In conclusion, Dr. Sarathy assured all assembled, in the following words:—

"Wherever I am, whatever I am, I am always one among you and I shall always be happy and prepared to do what little I can to help you in whatever manner possible."

Shri C. V. Narasimhan.—Mr. Narasimhan thanked the President and members of the Association for affording him such a nice opportunity to come into close contact with the Pharmacists and Chemists of the City. He said he was himself a Pharmacist and was always eager to follow the high traditions built up by his respected master and guide Dr. K. P. Sarathy whom he always considered as his 'guardian angel'. Dr. Sarathy's dictum was, Mr. Narasimhan added that 'people should be corrected, improved, and raised up to follow high standards." He assured that he would devoutly follow these principles. Mr. Narasimhan also referred to Dr. Sarathy's statement "I did not use the rod even though I could do it easily. I always put myself in the other man's position to understand his difficulties. Soon, the other man would begin to realise his mistakes and come round." This policy of Dr. Sarathy while he was the Asst. State Drugs Controller made him and other Drugs Inspectors, explained Mr. Narasimhan, very much dejected and even annoyed at times in those days. But now, he confessed, even within the short period of about five weeks, during which he had been put in charge of the administration, he has realised the great merits of that sound policy.

Referring to the recent seizure of distilled water in Madras, Mr. Narasimhan said that it could not be denied that there were some black sheep among them. So he appealed to the Chemists to take the cudgel themselves and drive the black sheep away from their midst. He also appealed to those whose main aim was to make quick profits by fair means or foul to leave the profession of Pharmacy and seek their fortunes in other fields where they might have ample scope.

In conclusion, he stressed that the profession of Pharmacy was as noble as the profession of Medicine and appealed to Chemists to keep "service before self" and the "Welfare of all" as their motto and carry on their profession always keeping in their mind the goal of public health and public confidence.

Shri G. Sriramulu, General Secretary of the Association then proposed a vote of thanks. In the course of which he said:

Friends,

It is nothing but attachment to us that made Dr. Sarathy accept our invitation for the party this evening. Similarly it is nothing but eagerness to meet us that made

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan accept. On behalf of the Association I offer my thanks to both of them. I need not repeat the qualities in Dr. Sarathy that endeared him to us and that enabled him to rule ably all these years. We hope to see him one day back again at the helm of the Department, and we are sure he will not forget us in the meanwhile! But let Dr. Sarathy forget the charges and botherations and all sorts of unattractive aspects of the post he just left so that he may have some peace of mind.

Poor Mr. Narasimhan takes over the baby at this juncture. But Narasimhan has a way of dealing with things. His experience as Inspector has placed him well in his job, and as clouds clear up in the sky, all the problems that face him now will clear too. Representing the Association may I assure Mr. C. V. Narasimhan all the co-operation he wants from us, from our members, from the persons in the line, and see that his instructions are carried out well so that tomorrow the department may not have occasion to say we are not obedient boys.

Now, friends, if you pardon me, I am suggested of one thing when I referred to 'clouds'. I wonder what has happened to all the distilled water that Mr. C. V. Narasimhan has grabbed as soon as he took charge, that we are having rain every day for the last one week. All the water in them has perhaps vaporised, and Mr. C. V. Narasimhan will have to deal with Gods to prove the case.

Touching this subject and without elaborating, and while wishing Dr. Sarathy to come back to us, and while wishing Mr. C. V. Narasimhan to have a happy time with us, I also wish for the day when Government spends less on unnecessary reforms and controls and spends more on education, real education—which makes people—by people I mean both the rulers and the ruled good, understanding, and sympathetic to each other.

The present day over—enthusiasm about reforms is not a very correct thing as I see. Tilak wanted the people to traverse the path to a recognised and a reformed society not with the help of crutches provided by the Government Legislation but with the free will of a free people. At least in the beginning when reforms are carried out a psychological approach and attitude is required. It is waste to go on taking analgesies without treating the cause of the trouble. It is another waste to treat the ear, when it is nose that gives the trouble. It is simple waste to give a medicine when the patient requires an operation. By all this I mean an understanding approach, a sympathetic deal, a reasonable line is all that is required. Henry David Thoreau in his book "Civil Disobedience" imagined a stage which can afford to be just to all men," and to treat the individual with respect as a neighbout.

I thank once again our two guests for condescending to spend in our midst this evening. I thank you all gentlemen for having spared this evening for us. Thank you all.

—✱—

Drug Industry In West Bengal

BY

(Shri N. C. MUKHERJEE)

(*Address delivered at the Conference held in Calcutta on 11-8-'62*)

For the last few days an unprecedented and unusual agitation has been noticed in the minds of public at large after the publication in big headlines, in all the daily newspapers, the findings of substandard medicines in other parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra, alleged to have been manufactured in West Bengal.

This wide publicity in newspapers has of course helped to activate the Government officials to take into task the unscrupulous persons but at the same time, the silence about publishing the complete list of manufacturers of spurious and low standard medicines has greatly damaged the prestige and goodwill of the reputed pharmaceutical manufacturers of the State in general. While we fully endorse the views that those antisocial elements connected with the evil must be penalised, it should not be overlooked that this unspecified slur on the manufacturers of West Bengal through a few days' publication in the Press has seriously affected the business of all the firms of unquestionable integrity, which, keen and often unequal competition from manufacturers of other States for 20 years could not do.

Being pioneer in the Drug Industry and also being pioneer in the original manufacture of a large number of Chemo-therapeutic and highly technical preparations with their own talent and researches, the West Bengal Manufacturers rightly enjoyed the esteem in other States for a considerable time. It is in West Bengal where the first horse was bled for the manufacture of Serum and Antitoxin about 45 years back and fortunately that monopoly in manufacturiug Serum is still being maintained by this State.

It is West Bengal where neutral glass ampoules and injectables were first produced and still the maximum need of the whole country is met from this State. West Bengal is also pioneer in the manufacture of Anti-venom Serum and Penicillin purely by indigenous talent. It is in this State that the utility of research, side by side with the industry, was seriously felt and here has been established the first Research Institute as an integral part of the Pharmaceutical Industry in the private sector, which is yet to find its rival in any other part of India.

In spite of all these, it is an undeniable fact that some antisocial elements exist in West Bengal who are responsible for causing this bad name to the State in general

It appears from the columns of the newspapers that the State Drug Control authority is aware of these antisocial elements who have practically got no drug licence and laboratory but produce distilled water or other substandard drugs privately with any available burner and sell these at any price they can get. It is also revealed that these illegal and dangerous activities are encouraged by some unscrupulous so-called business—men belonging to other States by paying them advance and helping these criminal activities by all means. This unscrupulous racket derives encouragement from certain parties who want to purchase drugs at impossible rock-bottom prices.

The State Drug Control authorities expressed their help lessness owing to the shortage of inspectors and also the requisite

testing facilities within the State. But where was the bar to the State Drug Control's publicly announcing the names of these firms stating only that they have either been refused licenses or their licenses have been cancelled? This should have been done in public interest.

For the last several years, this Association has been pressing the Government for having a separate Directorate for the purpose of Drug Control as has been done in the States like Maharashtra and others. It is a matter of regret that when West Bengal has got the maximum number of licensed manufacturers there is no full-time Director of Drug Control in the State, and the responsibility apparently lies only on a Drug licensing Officer.

This Association also pressed the Government for the establishment of a Central Laboratory for the analysis of drugs at a reasonable rate; but it is still in the stage of consideration. As the capacity of the laboratory of the Chief Analyst available to the West Bengal Government is awefully inadequate and in the absence of the proposed Central Laboratory, there were repeated requests by this Association to the Health Directorate to recognise for the purpose some existing laboratories having spare capacity. There was no respone whatsoever. If the testing facility was made easily available to all, it could help to a great extent to eradicate the substandard or spurious drugs from the market. While this Association welcomes the appointment of an Enquiry Commission by the State Government, it should also like to impress upon the Government the necessity for a separate Directorate for Drug Control, increase in the number of Drug Inspectors and also to make testing facilities easily available to the manufacturers, dealers and public from all possible resources.

Though at present the scandal of distilled water has been over, it is feared that due to some other unscientific and unwise steps taken by the Central Government, the possibility of the manufacture of spurious drugs in other fields as well is bound to increase. A reference to the latest amendment of definition of patent and proprietary or branded drugs under Bill No. 2. of 1962 may be made from this standpoint. As per the above amendment of definition the Government has forced the manufacturers to remove any monogram or distinctive mark on the pilferproof cap of commonly used pharmacopoeial preparations as that will attract advalorem duty and increase the cost of medicine. Absence of any distinctive mark from the packing will make the preparation open for imitation in the market. This Association has drawn the attention of the Government on this point a number of times but in vain. The manufacturers are also forced by the Government to discontinue the designed block and monogram which are difficult to imitate easily and now they are to print only with one colour ordinary type set printing on white papers for common Pharmacopoeial preparations exposing them as easy prey for imitation or adulteration.

Government originally assured the public that common pharmacopoeial and essential drugs will not come under duty. Now to drag those common preparations under the fold of duty they have twisted the definition of Patent and Proprietary and branded drugs in such an unjustified way that it will encourage pilferage, adulteration and imitation of drugs.

There is no scope of compromise on the question of national health and drastic steps must be taken against the delinquents but, at the same time, the State Government should ascertain the real problem and take adequate steps early to help the honest manufacturers of the State. From all the above standpoints the Association offers its fullest co-operation to the Government, to the newly formed Enquiry Commission, to the Medical Profession and to the public in general.

Our Association News:

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ON 20-10-1962

The 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at the Association premises, No. 1. Memorial Hall Street, Park Town, Madras-3 at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 20th October 1962.

Uniform Fair Prices of Drugs

The Hindu of Madras wrote under the heading 'Spurious Drugs' on August, 22, 1962, advocating more stringent measures by Government to check the racketing in Drugs and also suggesting the introduction of a 'fair price' system as one of the means of control.

Referring to this article Mr. G. Sriramulu, the General Secretary of the Association addressed a letter to the Editor of the Hindu and the same was published in the Hindu on 24-8-'62 This letter is reproduced below for the information of members :

"I have read with great interest your sub-leader today under the title "spurious drugs" which calls for more stringent and quick measures by the Central and State Governments to check the Drug racketing and control the quality of drugs manufactured. While I entirely agree with your views, I would like to point out that the Drug Control Administration, so far as Madras State is concerned, is quite strong and vigilant.

As regards your suggestion that a fair price system would go a long way towards achieving the same end, I would emphasise that the real trouble is the price factor. The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee in its report has said as early as 1954 "that a system of fair trade prices should be established and the existing price cutting which leads to many malpractices including the sale of spurious and adulterated drugs should be stopped. The consumers' prices of all drugs and medicines should be fixed by an organisation representing the Government and Trade. A catalogue showing such consumers' prices should be published and made available for inspection at every Chemist's shop." This recommendation of the Committee is yet to be implemented by Government.

You have rightly pointed out in your sub-leader that the "Governmental policies seem to have indirecty encouraged the drug racketeer." The policy of the Government Stores Purchases Department also lays undue accent on price as stated by you. In fact, most of the consumption of the distilled water, which has now turned out to be sub-standard, is by the Government Hospitals themselves. If the purchaser, who is none else than the Government (Government Hospitals) could not until now detect the sub-standard nature of the distilled water, it is doubtful whether there is any reasonable propriety in anyone making remarks or passing strictures in general about the care that should have been taken by the sellers in their dealing with such products.

In any case, if the Government could come forward with a definite scheme for establishing a fair price system, as suggested by you, the Chemists and Druggists'

Association, Madras, would be ready and glad to lend its full support to such a measure and do everything possible in its power to ensure a successful implementation of the scheme.

G. SRIRAMULU,
General Secretary.

Drug Standard Control

A symposium on 'Drug Standard Control' was organised by the Council of Pharmceutical Association and it was inaugurated by the Union Health Minister Dr. Sushila Nayyar on the 13th September 1962, at the Indian Merchants Chamber Buildings, Bombay.

Some constructive suggestions forwarded by the General Secretary of the Association to the Drugs Controller (India), Secretary, Union Health Ministry and the Asst. State Drugs Controllers of Maharastra and Madras and others are reproduced below for the information of members:

1. It has been admitted on all sides that most of the spurious and sub-standard preparations that have come into the market are produced by unlicensed and underground manufacturers. Hence, the first and foremost duty of Government should be to unearth all those underground racketeers and bring them to book.

2. More adequate arrangements should be made to assist the licensed manufacturers in providing sufficient laboratory equipment etc. for test.

3. Arrangements should also be made by Government to ensure that drugs manufactured by licensed manufacturers are tested and certified by Government authorities before distribution. Such a practice is said to be followed in Austria. The Austrian Government may be contacted and similar arrangements may be made here so that the Dealers are not in any manner put to un-necessary harassments, troubles and loss.

4. In the meantime, all manufacturers and distributors may be directed to see that all drugs distributed bear a facsimile of the warranty on the containers so that there will be no difficulty to know the sources of production.

5. All the same, the antisocial elements who indulge in imitations and spurious preparations must be completely eliminated, and for this the Government should take entire responsibilty.

6. Price regulation and control may also be useful in bringing about a better climate. But there must be a comprehensive scheme to control and regulate prices so that prices are uniform throughout the country and any underselling should also be prohibited under law.

7. It has also to be pointed out here that the price factors alone cannot be the sole criterion for judging a drug as a spurious one. For example, an 'imitation diamond' may be quoted exactly at the same price as a 'genuine one' This factor also needs serious consideration and a proper remedy should be evolved.

8. In the same manner, it is quite possible that imitation labels are also used by the spurious goods manufacturer and the dealer is unable to identify.

9. Manufacturers' name and licence Nos. must no doubt be there on the container or pack. But how are the dealers to determine that the name and licence numbers are not bogus?

10. Likewise, while supplies are made to Registered Medical Practitioners, there is the other difficulty for the trade to correctly identify the 'Medical Practitioner' especially Foreign degree holders and those in

other States or areas. It may not be practicable for dealers to distinguish between a genuine and a bogus name in all cases.

11. It is needless to point out that our country is still in the process of development and has not yet reached the standards obtained in highly developed countries. So, we have necessarily to allow adequate margins for this.

Sales Tax on Excise Duty

The letter No. L. Dis. 21453/62 dated 24-7-'62 received from the Commercial Taxes Department on the above subject was published in our last issue. As the reply was not clear the Dy. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes was again addressed. This letter and the reply received are reproduced below:

Date: 2nd August '62.

Sir,

While thanking you for your above letter we have to bring to your notice certain practical difficulties that are confronted by dealers now consequent on the levy of 7½ per cent excise duty on almost all drugs and medicines from April 24, '62 onward.

Some of the manufacturers give the prices and the amount of surcharge *viz.* Excise Duty separately. Some are including the Excise duty in the price itself. So, the dealer is in a dilemma whether to collect sales tax from the consumers. Rule 6 (i) no doubt lays down that the amount of excise duty paid would be deducted from the 'Sales turnover'. The question is whether the dealer will be in order if he abstains from collecting any Sales Tax on the Excise duty (surcharge) if shown separately and deducts the amounts of such duty from his turnover when submitting the statement.

Awaiting your early clarification and thanking you once again,

Yours faithfully,
For C. & D. Association,
(Sd.) ——
General Secretary.

Reply received

L- Dis. 25632/62. Dated: 22-8-'62.

Sri M. Chandrasekharan Pillai, I.A.S.
Deputy Commissioner (CT)

Sub.—M.G.S.T. Act 1959—Levy of tax on excise duty clarification.

Ref.—From the Chemists and Druggists Association dt. 2-8-'62.

The Association is informed that excise duty should be shown separately in the bill and that it should not be included in the taxable turnover. Tax should not be collected on the portion representing 'excise duty' if dealers are to get the benefit of rule 6(i) of the M.G.S.T. Rules 1959.

(Sd.) K. Sambandham,
For Deputy Commissioner.

To The Chemists and Druggists' Association
No. 1, Memorial Hall Street, Madras.

Excise Duty on Patent and Proprietary Medicines

Letter addressed to the Secretary, Central Excise, by the President and the reply received are given below:

Sir,

It is observed that even after the reduction of 'excise duty' on Patent and Proprietary Medicines to 7½ p.c. with effect from 24th

April 1962, some manufacturers are still charging 10 p.c. on certain preparations. Some manufacturers charge 7½ p.c. while some others are charging 6⅔ p.c.

On a reference made to the manufacturers it is stated that a rebate will be allowed to dealers to the extent of excess charged as soon as they (Manufacturers) get the refund from Government. It is not however clear on what basis the refund is made to the manufacturers and how the manufacturers are to allow the respective rebates to dealers. By the time such refunds and rebates are allowed and paid, the relative medicines might have been sold at the enhanced prices and the public could in no way be benefitted. This is an anomalous position and the dealers are practically helpless in the matter while the consumers also are not in any way benefitted.

In these circumstances, I request that the question may be given the earnest consideration it deserves and an immediate ruling is issued so that the benefit of reduction in the Excise Duty is really beneficial to the trade as well as the common man. I am confident this will receive your immediate attention and necessary action taken.

Awaiting your very early advices in the matter and thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. ———
President.

Reply received

Dated: 22nd August '62.

From: Shri Y. N. Chopra,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To: The President
The Chemists and Druggists' Association,
1, Memorial Hall Street, Madras-3.

Dear Sir,

Sub.—Patent or Proprietary Medicines.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. Ex/399/62, dated the 9th August, '62, and to say that as you are already aware, Central Excise duty on Patent or Proprietary Medicines has been reduced from 10% to 7% *ad valorem* with effect from the 24th April, '62. It is likely that stocks on which duty at 10% has been charged by the suppliers were cleared from the factories before the 24th April, 1962. If, however, they have paid duty in excess of what was chargeable and have applied for refund of duty over—paid and have also told the dealers that they will refund to them the amount over—charged by them, you will kindly appreciate that it is a matter to be settled between the buyers and the sellers. It is regretted that it is not possible for this Ministry to intervene in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd). Y. N. Chopra,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Sales Tax Advisory Committee

(Meeting on 20th October '62)

The next meeting of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee at the State level will be held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat Buildings, Fort St. George, Madras, at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 20th October 1962. Our President Sri G. K. Sanker will represent the Association at the said meeting.

Members are requested to communicate to the Association such important matters which they may desire to be brought before the said meeting, so as to reach the office of the Association by 5th October '62 at the latest.

Anti-Spurious Drugs Committee

The Anti-Spurious Drugs Gommittee is also expected to meet shortly. Sri G. K. Sanker, President, represents the Association in this Committee also. Members are therefore requested to write to the General Secretary of the Association if they have any difficulties to represent regarding the recent seizure of sub-standard distilled water ampoules and allied matters if any.

Also they are requested to inform the General Secretery about their difficulties, if any, on any matter pertaining to the trade so that necessary action may be taken.

Dhingra Dilip Charitable Dispensary

The letter received from the convenor of the above dispensary is circulated hereunder for information. Members who desire to contribute to the dispensary either in Money or in kind may send their contributions either direct to the above dispensary at 8, V. V. Koil Street, Periamet, Madras-3. or to the General Secretary of the Association for transmission to the dispensary.

Dear Sir,

" We have the pleasure in informing you that our above Charitable dispensary was declared open by Dr. Miss A. B. Manikar, the Director of Medical Services, Madras State, amidst a distinguished gathering on the 11th May 1962 and since then it is functioning nicely with an attendance of nearly 120 patients both in the morning and evening sessions. This Institution has been started with the main view of rendering medical help to the suffering humanity of this and the surrounding localities.

We had applied to all the important manufacturers of medicines and injections to kindly donate liberally to our Charitable Dispensary and some have very kindly responded to our appeal and have favoured with their gift parcels and some others have promised help in future when their supply position beeomes better.

Similarly, we are now approaching your good self to kindly include the name of our Charitable Dispensary also in the list of your Charitable institutions for helping with medicines etc., wherever and whenever possible and oblige.

Thanking you very much.

Yours faithfully,
for **Dhingra Dilip Charitable Dispensary;**
(*Sd.*) S. NARINDER SINGH,
Convener.

New Members

We welcome the undernoted firms who have been elected as members of the Association :—

(*i*) M/s. Welldon Medical Stores, Polur.
(*ii*) M/s. Mohanlal and Sons, Madras-3.
(*iii*) M/s. Asoka Drug Stores, Tiruvellore.
(*iv*) M/s. International Chemical Corporation, Amritsar.

Draft Amendments to Drugs Rules - 65 (4) & (5) Gazette of India Notification S. O. 2348

(*Published elsewhere under Legislation*)

Suggestions submitted to the Union Health Ministry and Drugs Controller (India) by the Association.

Ref. No. DR/462/62. *15/17th Sept. 1962.*

SIR,

With reference to the above, we have to inform you that the draft amendments to Drugs Rules especially those relating to rule 65 (4) and (5) re : Maintenance of Registers were considered by the Executive Committee at its Meeting held on 8th September 1962. After discussion, the following suggestions were recommended to be forwarded for your earnest consideration:

(1) The repeated representations of the Drug Trade Associations and the Federation of Chemists and Druggists at the earlier Drug Conferences that the maintenance of records and registers under rule 65 (4) and (5) of the Drugs Rules was an unnccessary duplication of clerical work and involved a good deal of waste of time and energy, resulted in the appointment of an Ad-hoc Committee by Government in December 1959, to study the subject and examine records etc and suggest ways and means for simplifying the work. Although the Committee was appointed in 1959 it actually met in May 1961 and decided to recommend the substitution of Cash/Credit Bills in place of the Registers maintained.

(2) The amendments to rule 65 (4) now published on the basis of the recommendations of the Ad-hoc Committee do not in any manner lighten the work of the dealers. On the contrary it has actually increased the work.

(3) The maintenance of sale registers continues under rule 65 (4) (a) (i) with all particulars. But it can be substituted by Cash or Credit memo according to the option of the dealer under rule 65 (4) (a) (ii).

(4) As a price for this option, the retail dealer is now asked to maintain a purchase Register also under the newly added sub-clause 4 (A) to rule 65.

(5) As regards Bills, for one thing these have to be made out using double sided Carbon. This will definitely take more time and so involves additional clerical labour. Further no Government Department wants the Bills to be written with double sided Carbons.

(6) Again, the original is asked to be retained by the dealers as a record in place of the Register. This is an entirely novel procedure and no customer including Government Departments will accept Carbon copies of the Bills or Invoices.

(7) The Association feels that this procedure will lead to serious difficulties and so the original bills must be given to parties. It is therefore requested that necessary alterations may be made in the draft amendments accordingly.

(8) The Association also understands that the suggestion to retain the original bill as a record was not agreed to by non-official members of the Ad-hoc Committee too. It is therefore not proper to enforce this change.

(9) As regards the amended sub-clause (5) of rule 65, it is now required to maintain a record of sale of items in Schedules

SAGSONS CHEMICAL CO.,
MADRAS-21.

(C) and (E) also instead of Schedule (C) alone and containing all the particulars as before. Again, the new sub-clause 5(A) requires the wholesaler to issue a Cash or Credit memo in respect of all sales giving all the particulars. This will be an additional obligation which is not there till now. The copies of such bills of sale must be a sufficient record and there is no need for a Register at all. The purchase register also finds a place under the newly added sub-clause (4) A of Rule 65.

Thus, instead of simplifsyiug, the clerical work involved in maintaining the records, the new amendments have actually increased the work all round. Both purchase and sale Registers have to be maintained and Bills also have to be issued.

It is the considered view of the Association that maintenance of purchase and sale invoices with all required particulars either for wholesale or retail shall be sufficient records and all registers should be done away with.

We would now request you to give the above suggestions your kind and earnest consideration and do the needful to revise the rules in a manner to make it easy for the dealers both Wholesale and Retail to maintain records, *viz.* by eliminating all registers and accepting the purchase and sale bills as proper records. It is hoped this will receive your immediate attention.

Thanking you,

(*Sd.*) SECRETARY.

SULTANIA

RINGWORM OINTMENT (Regd.)

It is a Very Famous Remedy for

All Kinds of Skin Diseases, Ringworm, Itches, Eczema, Scabies, Latrine Patch, Etc.

TIGER BRAND

EUCALYPTUS OIL (Regd)

Indicated in

Influenza, Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Etc.

Madras Sales Depot:—

36, KANDAPPA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS-1

Mfrs.—**JAYARASAM DEPOT, AYYAMPET, S. Rly.**

Other Associations

Association of Indian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, Calcutta

(West Bengal)

A Conference of West Bengal Pharmaceutical Manufacturers was held at Maganolia Hotel, 12-K, Park Street, Calcutta-16, to consider the situation created by the widespread scare of spurious and sub-standard preparations.

The function was attended by a large number of pharmaceutical manufacturers of West Bengal, Minister of Health Dr. J. R. Dhar, the State Minister of Health Dr. Chatterjee and Director of Health Services, Lt. Gen. D. N. Chakraborty.

Spurious Drugs Scandal : Dr. J ban Ratan Dhar said that only a few firms in the State were involved in the spurious drugs scandal and assured the manufacturers that their demands and grievances would be considered. Lt. Gen. Chakraborty expressed that the publicity against the drugs manufacturers of West Bengal in general is unfair as the charge of spurious drug manufacture is only against 12 firms out of the 450 licensed manufacturers of West Bengal. Besides, most of the delinquents had no licence. He also informed that the Government was unable to publish the names of the manufacturers of sub-standard drugs as their cases were subjudice. Lt. Gen. Chakraborty urged the phamaceutical manufacturers of West Bengal to join hands and co-operate with the Government to develop their industries. They should combine to form a few large units instead of dissipating their energy in a large number of small firms. He also referred to the need of a Central Laboratory and a central selling organisation for analysis and sale of drugs respectively.

Dr. U. P. Basu, Dr. B. L. Ganguli, Dr. N. Roy Chowdhury and Dr. A. Roy were amongst the other speakers.

The Chemists And Druggists' Association, Baroda

In the course of a letter addressed to the Manufacturers, the Hony. Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists' Association Baroda, says :

Date expired goods.—" I would like to inform you that no Dealer purchases anything to keep it idle in his cupboards. He purchases for sale only. However sometimes he misses in his judgement of possible demand probably not for his own fault. Very often some Companies make a vigorous propaganda drive and demand flares up. Dealers order accordingly ; however as it usually happens propaganda becomes weak after some time, or some equivalant product in the name of improved formula comes in the market or really some superior drug comes up and thus some of the previouly purchased items become date expired. "

It is desirable that some easy, quick and unexpensive method for the exchange of Date Expired and other unsaleable items be offered to the trade.

Price Reduction.—I also request you that whenever there is price reduction full rebate should be given to the dealer irrespective of the date of purchase.

Wholesale and Retail Prices.—May I also request you to give separately in your price list rates for (1) Wholesalers (2) Doctors and and (3) Retail Customers with a profit of 6 to 7% on Doctors' rates and about 20% on Retail Customers' Rates. If possible, rates should be given inclusive of Central Excise and Abkari taxes. "

" Spurious " and " Sub-Standard "

Mr. Rangnekar, Drug Control Administration, Maharashtra, Bombay, said that the

terms "sub-standard" and "spurious" should not be confused. Normally, even when a reputed firm made genuine drugs, they become sub-standard due to prolonged storage on the dealer's shelves.

For spurious drugs, he said, it was generally the unlicensed manufacturers who were responsible. He did not rule out the possibility of such fake drug makers being in Bombay and Maharashtra, but due to the strict and severe policing by the authorities none of these fake drugs could be marketed locally in Bombay or Maharashtra. They were all being exported to other States.

Patent or Proprietary Medicines

Exemption of Anaesthetics from Excise Duty

"The Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, have clarified that the following products are classifiable as 'Anaesthetics' and are exempt from payment by Central Excise Duty leviable thereon:—

(*i*) Chloroform B. P.
(*ii*) Halothane B. P.
(*iii*) Thialbarbitone Sodium B. P. C.
(*iv*) Trichloroethylene B. P.

(Labels, Names and Pilferproof caps)

"Representatives of the Association of Indian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers met the Member, Central Board of Revenue at New Delhi on 7th September 1962, regarding approval of labels and other matters. In the said meeting thorough discussion took place on a large number of 'labels specimens' which were submitted by this Association previously and the Member, Board of Revenue confirmed that general coloured blocks without any special design will be approved, and the main principle for consideration will be that the name of the company should not, in any case, be prominent or attractive in any way. He also confirmed that the name of the medicine may be printed attractively for which there will be no objection.

Besides, it was also decided that the name of the company in full can be printed on the pilferproof cap and also on the glass bottles for pharmacopoeial preparations and those will not cause the attraction of duty.

(*I. P. M. Bulletin*)

Bengal Chemists and Druggists' Association, Calcutta

At the 40th Annual General Meeting of the Association held on June 29, 1962, Sri B. N. Dey was re-elected as President for the sixth term in succession. Sri. P. K. Guha was elected as the Hony. Secretary. (Our hearty congratulations and good wishes to both. ED)

The Small Scale Industries Association - Madras-15.

Shri R. Ganesan was re-elected as President of the Small Scale Industries Association at the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 9th September 1962.

The Tuticorin (Circle) Chemists, Druggists & Regd. Pharmacists Association, Tuticorin

At a special meeting of the above Association held under the Chairmanship of Capt. G. David Pillay M.B.B.S., President, at Tuticorin on 9th September 1962, a resolution was passed to request the State Government to establish a Medical College in Tirunelveli District. A second resolution requesting the opening of another hospital in the centre of the town of Tuticorin to meet the requirements of the people was also passed.

'Microphone' in the place of 'Stethoscope'

A new instrument, an intracardiac microphone, is used for diagnostic purposes at the clinic in Moscow headed by Lenin Prize winner Professor P. A. Kupriyanov. People of different specialities - physicist, engineers, physicians - participated in its development.

A piezoceramic transducer of 2 mm diameter, a sound amplifier and a recording unit enable the user to hear heart murmurs during the examination and to obtain phonograms for detailed analysis.

260 Medicines from Plants.

Practical medicine now uses 260 preparations of plant origin. Among them are drugs for the *cardio-vascular system*, for stimulating uterine muscles, for anti-microbe preparations and insecticides, styptic matter and so on.

Artificial Aortic Valve

It is reported that Surgeon Alexander Shot, M.Sc. of the Minsk Medical Institute has carried out five operations successfully in all of which the defective Aortic Valves have been replaced by artificial ones. According to Professor Petr Maslov, D sc., the Head of the clinic, the operation "is performed *on a functioning* heart without eliminating it from circulation by special devices. Although the operation takes three hours the patients stand it well. A similar prosthetic appliance can be made on the pulmonary artery "

(*Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Embassy - New Delhi*).

New Facts About Heredity

New knowledge concerning one of the steps involved in the process of heredity has been discovered by two research biochemists — Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg and Dr. J. Heinrich Matthaei — at the U.S. National Institute of Health near Washington, D.C.

As a result of their work, scientists say that the long-sought secret of the so-called "genetic code" — the mechanism by which characteristics are transmitted from one generation to the next — may soon be discovered. In their experiments, the researchers succeeded in partly deciphering the genetic code".

Scientists now know that the hereditary 'blueprints' or plans of cells of the next generation are contained in what they call coded form in the nuclei of existing cells as long-chain molecules of DNA. These plans are transmitted, in a series of *steps, to the* cells that will compose the individual of the next generation.

(*U.S.I.S.*)

"Aspirin"

Aspirin is the common name for acetylsalicylic *acid, an inexpensive white*, odorless, crystalline powder. Its chemical formula is C9H8O4 - Carbon - hydrogen and oxygen.

Aspirin has been used to treat influenza and many other fever producing infections. It is also effective against inflammation, and sometimes is prescribed for rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis. Doctors often recommend aspirin tablets for colds, and aspirin-in-water as a gargle for sore throats.

Aspirin, which has been used to reduce fever and relieve pain for many years, came into the picture as a possible agent against Paget's Disease by an indirect route, during research at Seton Hall College in New Jersey.*

(*Bulletin - U.S.I.S.*)

Legislation

New Delhi, the 21st July 1962

S. O. 2348 - The following draft of rules further to amend the Drugs Rules, 1945, which the Central Government after consultation with Drugs Technical Advisory Board, propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), is published, as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th September 1962.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Drugs (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. In the Drugs Rules, 1945 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 2, after clause (i), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

"(j) 'poisonous substance' means a substance specified in Schedule E ;

(k) 'Schedule' means a Schedule appended to these rules" ;

3. In rule 65 of the said rules,

(1) the proviso to sub-rule (2) shall be omitted ;

(2) in sub-rule (3)—

(*i*) for item (f), the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

" (J) in the case of a drug specified in Schedule C, the name of the manufacturer, the batch number and the date of expiry, if any ; "

(*ii*) after the existing proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted namely :—

" Provided further that it shall not be necessary to record the particulars in respect of—

(*a*) any drug supplied against prescription under the Employees State Insurance Scheme if all the particulars are given in that prescription ; and

(*b*) any drug other than that specified in schedule E or schedule L which is supplied in the original unopened container of the manufacturer on a prescription duly stamped at the time of supply with the name of the supplier and the date on which supply was made."

(3) for sub-rule (4) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" (4) (a) the supply by retail, otherwise than on a prescription of a drug specified in Schedule E or Schedule C shall be recorded at the time of supply,—

(*i*) in a register specially maintained for the purpose in which the following particulars shall be entered :—

(A) serial number of the entry;

(B) the date of supply,

(C) the name and address of the purchaser,

(D) the name of the drug and quantity thereof,

(E) in the case of a drug specified in Schedule C, the name of the manufacturer, the batch number and the date of expiry.

(F) the signature of the person under whose supervision the sale was effected ; or,

(*ii*) in a cash or credit memo book serially numbered containing all the particulars specified in items (B) to (F) of sub-clause (i) above.

Note: The original cash or credit memo shall be written on a double carbon paper and shall be retained by the licensee as a record :

Provided that it shall not be necessary to record the particulars specified in item (C), when a drug referred to in item (12) of Schedule C which is not a poisonous substance, is supplied to a person for his bonafide use.

(*b*) the option to maintain a register or a cash or credit memo book shall be made in writing to the licensing authority at the time of application for a licence to sell by retail :

Provided that the licensee may opt for a change in the method of maintaining records at the time of renewal of such a licence" ;

(4) after sub-rule (4), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

(4A) Records of purchase, of a drug intended for resale either by retail or by whole-sale shall be maintained by the licensee and such record shall include the following particulars—

(*a*) the date of purchase,

(*b*) the name and address of the licencee from whom purchased.

(*c*) the name of the drug, the quantity and the batch number,

(*d*) the name of the manufacturer of the drug.' ;

(5) for sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(5) Record shall be maintained in respect of the sale of a drug specified in Schedule C or Schedule E by wholesale and such record shall include the following particulars, —

(*a*) the date of sale.

(*b*) the name and the address of the licensee to whom sold and his sale licence number,

(*c*) the name of the drug, the quantity and the batch number,

(*d*) the name of the manufacturer.

Such record shall be preserved for a period of three years from the date of the sale of the drug.

(6) after sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"(5A) Subject to the other provisions of these rules, the supply of a drug by wholesale shall be accompanied by a cash or credit memo in which the following particulars shall be entered, —

(*a*) the date of supply,

(*b*) the name and address of the licensee to whom sold and his licence number,

(*c*) the names of the drugs, the quantity and the batch number,

(*d*) the names of the manufacturers.

(7) for the Explanation, after item (c) of sub-rule (15), the following Explanation shall be substituted, namely :—

" Explanation - For the purpose of this rule,—

(i) A substance specified in Schedule E means a substance specified in column I of Schedule E and its preparation excluding preparations exempted under columns II or III thereof;

(ii) 'Qualified person' means a person who—

(a) holds a diploma or degree in pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry of an institution approved by the licensing authority, or

(b) is a Registered Pharmacist under the Pharmacy Act, 1948 or

(c) has had not less than four years' practical experience of dispensing which is in the opinion of the licensing authority adequate, and has been approved by that authority as a qualified person.";

A. C. RAY, Under Secretary.

(N. B.) The letter addressed to the Ministry of Health, New Delhi, by the Association on this subject is published under the Association News

New Delhi, the 31st July 1962

S. O. 2424 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade & Commerce) Control Act 1955 (39 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S. R. O. 2777-A, dated the 30th August, 1957 namely :—

In the said Notification, for item 2, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

"2. Other medicinal preparations containing alcohol falling under items 1 and 3 (iii) of the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Act, 1961 (19 of 1961)"

No. F. 32 (1)-Com (Genl)/62.

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secretary.

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

ND 18/8

G. S R. 1084 - In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 60 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby declares the new medicinal preparations specified in the Table below as Restricted Preparations and directs that the same shall be included in the Schedule

TABLE

(Restricted Preparations)

Medicinal Preparations

Ayurvedic Preparations

MAHADRAKSHARISTA manufactured by M/s. Dacca Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., Calcutta.

PIPPALAYA DYASAB manufactured by M/s. C. K. Sen & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

No. 8

J. BANERJEE, Dy. Secy.

Gazette of India Aug. 18. 1962.

Department of Education and Public Health

(*Public Health*)

Extension of period of operation of certain section of Pharmacy Act to Pharmacists residing in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district. (G.O.Ms. No. 1456, Health, 20th June 1962) 11-2 No. 294 of 1962).

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 32-A

of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (Central Act VIII of 1948) the Governor of Madras hereby extends the period of operation of the provisions in sub-clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the said section for a further period of six months from the 1st May 1962 so as to enable registration of the Pharmacists residing in the Kanyakumari district and in the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli District, who have applied for registration with reference to the notification published by the Madras Pharmacy Council in July 1961.

S. SUBRAHMANYAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

The following Act of the Madras Legislature received the assent of the Governor on the 14th August 1962 and is hereby published for general information :—

Act No. 5 of 1962

An Act further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959) for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. Short title and commencement: (1) This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1962.

(2) Section 7 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st April 1962.

2. Amendment of Section 2, Madras Act 1 of 1959 - In section 2 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), -

(*i*) in clause (g) -

(*a*) in sub-clause (i), for the words "the Central Government, a State Government, local authority", the words 'a local authority' shall be substituted;

(*b*) the explanation shall be numbered as Explanation (1) and after the Explanation as so numbered, the following Explanation shall be added, namely :—

"Explanation (2) - The Central Government or any State Government which whether or not in the course of business, buy, sell, supply or distribute goods, directly or otherwise, for cash, or for deferred payment, or for commission, remuneration or other valuable consideration, shall be deemed to be a dealer for the purposes of this Act;"

(*ii*) in clause (n), after Explanation (1), the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

"Explanation - (1-A) - Every transfer of property in goods by the Central Government or any State Government for cash or for deferred payment or other valuable consideration, whether or not in the course of business, shall be deemed to be a sale for the purposes of this Act."

3. Amendment of Section 30, Madras Act 1 of 1959 - In sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 30 of the principal Act, for the words "twentyfive thousand rupees", the words "fifty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of Section 32, Madras Act 1 of 1959 - After sub-section (3) of section 32 of the principal Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(4) In computing the period referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (2), the time during which the proceedings before the Deputy Commissioner remained stayed under the orders of a Civil Court or other competent authority shall be excluded."

5. Amendment of Section 34 Madras Act 1 of 1959 - After sub-section (3) of section

34 of the principal Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(4) In computing the period referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (2), the time during which the proceedings before the Board of Revenue remained stayed under the orders of a Civil Court or other competent authority shall be excluded."

6. Amendment of Section 38, Madras Act I of 1959 - In sub-section (1) of section 38 of the principal Act, for the words "sixty days" wherever they occur, the words "ninety days" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of the First Schedule - Madras Act 1 of 1959 : Item 33 of the First Schedule to the principal Act shall be omitted.

(By order of the Governor)

K. RAJASEKHARAN,

Secretary to Government, Law Department

Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary : 22nd August, '62.

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Tenders

Drugs

Office of Issue :—The Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, Sapt Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tender No. BOM/M-1/2044-N(3).

Due by 1 p.m. on the 4th October 1962.

Sealed tenders are invited on behalf of the purchaser named in the schedule to the invitation to tender for—

Item No.	Description of Stores.	Quantity.
3.	PVMS. 01255 — Injectio Cyanocobalamin.. (Vit. B12)500 micrograme per ml. in vial of 5 ml.	9,300 vials.

N.B. :—Intending tenderers may obtain a copy of the letter of invitation to tender and the tender form complete with schedules from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, and its Regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on payment of Rs. 6.

(*I.T.J. Sept. 8, 1962*)